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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
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BELGIUM IMPORTS MORE TOBACCO; U.S. SHARE DROPS AGAIN

Belgian tobacco imports rose to 64.5 million pounds in 1960 from 59.2 million in the previous year. The U.S. share last year dropped to 27.3 percent from 28.0 percent in 1959 although actual volume of imports of U.S. leaf was up about one million pounds.

Last year, imports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland rose to 7.3 million pounds, compared with 5.2 million in 1959 and 4.6 million in 1958.

Belgian tobacco manufacturers continued to face higher operating costs and fixed retail prices for their products in 1960. Consequently, they apparently bought as much leaf as possible from countries where prices were lower than in the United States.

Import prices expressed in terms of U.S. cents per pound for principal suppliers were as follows: United States, 50.4; Rhodesias-Nyasaland, 33.6; Brazil, 29.8; Greece, 31.8; Dominican Republic, 26.4; and India, 19.7.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Belgium, imports by country of origin, 1958-60

Country of origin	1958	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	17,399	16,550	17,617
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	4,627	5,214	7,339
Brazil.....	4,546	4,958	4,625
Greece.....	3,882	4,092	4,325
Dominican Republic.....	4,301	4,048	3,948
Netherlands ^{1/}	2,064	2,555	3,161
Paraguay.....	2,458	2,379	2,487
India.....	3,865	3,955	2,463
Indonesia.....	1,605	1,931	2,352
Turkey.....	1,651	1,312	1,561
Italy.....	1,788	1,799	1,199
Others.....	9,638	10,420	13,452
Total.....	57,824	59,213	64,529

^{1/} Reexports.

Source: National Statistical Institute.

DENMARK'S TOBACCO CONSUMPTION CONTINUES TO INCREASE

Cigarette consumption in Denmark continued to increase in 1960. Danish smokers bought about 5.0 billion cigarettes, compared with 4.7 billion in 1959 and 4.3 billion in 1958.

Consumption of cigars, cheroots, and cigarillos also rose, totaling 952 million pieces, compared with 923 million in 1959. A little more snuff was used in 1960 than in 1959. The only products declining in sales last year were smoking and chewing tobaccos.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Denmark, consumption as indicated
by tax-paid withdrawals, 1957-60

Kind of product	: 1957	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960
Cigarettes (million pieces).....	4,010	4,349	4,700	5,000
Cigars and cigarillos (million pieces):	850	896	923	952
Smoking tobacco (1,000 pounds).....	5,567	5,745	5,357	5,324
Chewing and snuff (1,000 pounds).....	1,574	1,556	1,565	1,545

Utilization of leaf tobacco in Danish factories totaled 27.5 million pounds in 1960, compared with 26.7 million in 1959.

SIERRA LEONE EXPANDS NEW CIGARETTE FACTORY

Expansion of the new cigarette factory near Freetown, Sierra Leone, will begin in May 1961. By late 1962, the factory will have the capacity to produce up to 960 million cigarettes annually, and will represent an investment of nearly \$1.5 million.

The demand for cigarettes produced by the new factory is expected to rise sharply as more workers receive greater incomes from diamond and iron mines. A large potential market for lower-priced domestic cigarettes also may exist among the hinterland population presently composed primarily of pipe smokers.

FRANCE IMPORTING MORE CIGARETTES

France imported 4.2 million pounds of cigarettes in 1960 valued at \$6.9 million.

The French Monopoly imported 65 percent of this amount from the United States, 22 percent from the United Kingdom, 3 percent from Algeria, and most of the rest from Italy, Belgium, West Germany, and the Netherlands. In 1959, France imported cigarettes from only one Common Market partner--Italy.

The value of U.S. cigarettes imported in 1960 reached \$4.7 million, exceeding the \$3.0 million worth of unmanufactured tobacco purchased from the United States last year.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO SALES SET RECORD IN ONTARIO

Auction sales of 1960-crop, Ontario-grown, flue-cured tobacco, completed March 30, set a new record of 199 million pounds, compared with 145 million for the 1959 crop. Prices, however, averaged the equivalent of 55.1 Canadian cents per pound, compared with 56.1 cents for the 1959 crop.

In 1960, total Canadian production of flue-cured, including that grown in Quebec, was about 204 million pounds, with an average yield per acre of about 1,580 pounds.

For 1961, the Ontario Flue-Cured Growers' Marketing Board set the acreage quota for its members at 126,398 acres, compared with 131,376 in 1960 when only 123,816 were actually planted.

CHILE TO HAVE EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF BEANS AND LENTILS

Chilean production of 1.9 million bags (cwt.) of dry beans and 400,000 bags of lentils should be more than sufficient to cover domestic needs in 1961.

The trade estimates that about 570,000 bags of beans, 400,000 of lentils, 30,000 of dried peas, and 2,000 of garbanzos will be exportable surplus. There are no export restrictions in Chile except on small-size lentils and on certain varieties of beans produced for domestic consumption.

Stocks of export types of beans on April 1, 1961, totaled about 30,000 cwt. Current prices on export varieties, f.o.b. ports are quoted as follows: red kidneys, 6.50 per cwt; red Mexican, \$5.50; cristales, \$6.70; and arroz \$6.00. For principal varieties consumed domestically, the average wholesale price, f.o.b. Santiago, was about \$10.00 per cwt.

Lentil prices, f.o.b. Valparaiso, ranged from \$14.00 per cwt. for the 7-mm type to \$7.00 for the 5-mm size. The Ministry of Agriculture continues its campaign against the roya disease and reports good results.

Dried peas, f.o.b. Valparaiso, were selling at \$6.90 per cwt. for the green type and \$7.75 for the yellow type.

Prices of garbanzos ranged from \$9.00 for large sizes to \$5.00 for smaller types.

U.S. IMPORTS LESS BEEF AND VEAL,
MORE CATTLE FROM MEXICO

Mexican shipments of beef and veal to the United States in 1960 were down 20 percent from 1959, but 7 percent more cattle moved north across the border.

Exports of beef and veal to the United States in 1960 were 39 million pounds--about 9.5 million less than in 1959 and almost 35 million below the postwar record of 1958. Largest decreases were in fresh and frozen bone-in beef. Shipments of boneless beef were only 4 percent below the previous year.

Cattle shipments to the United States, totaling 390,888 head, were about 30,000 higher than in 1959. Much of the increase occurred in the last few months of 1960. Short supplies of feed, resulting from summer droughts, forced ranchers to sell larger numbers of feeder cattle.

CATTLE, BEEF, AND VEAL: Mexican exports to the United States,
1956-60

Year	Cattle and calves	Fresh or frozen bone-in beef	Fresh or frozen veal	Boneless beef and veal	Total beef and veal
	<u>Number</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1956.....	110,256	1,164	2	5,347	6,513
1957.....	336,477	86	--	12,790	12,876
1958.....	488,241	5,958	19	67,763	73,740
1959.....	365,426	10,016	86	38,439	48,541
1960.....	390,888	1,977	--	37,065	39,042

AUSTRALIAN BEEF BREEDING CATTLE
AT 8.4 MILLION HEAD

Numbers of Australian beef breeding stock, at 8.4 million head, have reached record levels.

Wholesale slaughter has not taken place despite the price boom created by foreign demand for manufacturing-type beef. Australian farmers culled their breeding stock, reduced the number of spayed cows and steers, and were able to supply the export demand for manufacturing-type beef.

Owing to the mass culling of breeding herds, the quality of Australian cattle is the highest it has ever been. The Australian meat industry is now assured of a constant supply of high-quality beef.

BEEF CATTLE: Number on Australian farms,
March 31, 1958-1960

Class	1958	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>
Beef			
Cows <u>1/</u>	5,605	5,413	5,633
Calves <u>2/</u>	2,554	2,313	2,563
Bulls <u>3/</u>	211	206	221
Other.....	3,528	3,479	3,216
Total.....	11,898	11,411	11,633
<u>1/</u> 1 year and over, including heifers. <u>2/</u> Under 1 year. <u>3/</u> 1 year and over.			

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

ECUADOR LOWERS EXPORT TAXES
ON COFFEE AND COCOA

Ecuador reduced export taxes on coffee and cocoa from 7 percent ad valorem to 1 percent on April 6.

This action was advised by the Monetary Board after an exhaustive analysis. The reduction is expected to offset, to a large extent, increased taxation on certain imports.

U.K. LARD IMPORTS
DROP 43 PERCENT

Lard imports into the United Kingdom during the first 2 months of 1961 are 43 percent below the same period of 1960.

The United States continued to be the largest supplier, but shipped 56 percent less in January-February 1961 than in the same period of 1960. The U.S. share was 65 percent this year, compared with 85 percent last year.

France, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden each supplied larger quantities of lard and took a larger share of the market in January-February than in the same period of 1960.

The sharp decline in U.K. lard imports from the United States is due to increased prices, which have caused processors to put less lard in blended shortenings. Decreasing U.S. prices should be an incentive for the United Kingdom to step up imports of U.S. lard.

(Continued on following page)

LARD: U.K. imports by country of origin, and country percentage of total, January-February 1960 and 1961

Origin	Jan. - Feb. 1960		Jan. - Feb. 1961	
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States.....	74,682	84.9	32,835	65.3
France.....	7,630	8.7	10,544	21.0
Belgium.....	261	0.3	2,019	4.0
Denmark.....	2,260	2.6	3,172	6.3
Netherlands.....	1,530	1.7	1,210	2.4
Canada.....	1,124	1.3	148	0.3
Sweden.....	267	0.3	291	0.6
Other Countries.....	138	0.2	43	0.1
Total.....	87,892	100.0	50,262	100.0

U.S. Packers Provisions Agents Committee.

ITALY IMPORTS MORE MEAT AND TALLOW

Italian imports of meat products continued to rise last year.

Imports of red meats in 1960, the largest in recent years, totaled 371 million pounds--15 percent more than a year earlier. Tallow imports reached 328 million pounds for a 60-percent gain. There was a substantial increase in imports of sausage casings and a moderate rise in entries of meat extract. Imports of lard and fatback, however, fell considerably.

Italy exercises extensive control over the origin of imports and the kind of products that enter the country. It is the third largest meat importer in the world and takes about 5 percent of the world's total trade.

The United States has shipped modest amounts of variety meats to Italy since October 1960 when some products were liberalized in mid-year. Because U.S. variety meat prices are competitive with those of other suppliers, U.S. exports to Italy should continue to increase. Italian imports of variety meats declined substantially during 1960 from the record of 1959 owing to Italian trade restrictions. Virtually no other meats from the United States are permitted entry.

Italy has consistently been one of the largest markets for U.S. tallow, taking 17 percent of total U.S. exports in 1960. Continued large imports are expected, particularly if the Italians begin utilizing fats in mixed animal feeds.

MEAT: Italian imports, 1957-60

Type	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Beef and veal.....	205,493	258,537	220,601	301,453
Pork.....	29,665	59,542	66,156	48,168
Lamb, mutton, and goat.....	1,096	2,075	3,505	3,474
Game and rabbit.....	836	2,070	2,471	1,980
Variety meats.....	15,864	14,817	20,847	3,560
Other meats 1/.....	2,760	7,485	8,435	11,931
Total meats.....	255,714	344,526	322,015	370,566
Meat extract.....	5,478	5,075	2,469	2,800
Lard.....	4,101	2,917	11,986	4,773
Fatback.....	9,610	10,079	17,077	6,517
Tallow.....	251,091	234,538	205,515	328,461
Sausage casings.....	10,825	12,824	22,326	31,790

1/ Excludes poultry.

Italian Central Institute of Statistics.

INDONESIAN SUGAR EXPORTS

NOT LIKELY IN 1961

Indonesia--an exporter of several hundred thousand tons of centrifugal sugar annually in the 1930's--will have difficulty in providing enough for its own requirements in 1961.

To supply the present relatively low annual consumption of 18 pounds per capita, about 790,000 short tons will be required in 1961. It is doubtful, however, that total production of centrifugal sugar--all produced on estates--will equal this figure. Production of native brown or non-centrifugal sugar by small holders will supplement the supply by less than 4 pounds per capita.

Reasons cited for the decline in Indonesia's centrifugal sugar production in recent years include: (1) competition for sugar cane land from shorter-season, more profitable crops and expanding home construction and garden plots; (2) waste of sugar cane by inexperienced labor; (3) use of outmoded mill machinery in poor repair; and (4) lack of skilled management.

Recognizing the inadequate production, the government recently took several remedial steps, including the raising of rents for cane lands and the price of sugar in Djakarta. It is not yet apparent whether these

and other measures will be effective in reversing the downward trend in estate production. In any event, the response will be delayed because in Indonesia a sugar cane crop requires about 18 months from planting to first cutting.

PORTUGAL BUYS RICE

Portugal is importing 13,000 metric tons of rice from Egypt and Brazil.

A bid for imports of 9,000 tons of brown rice was awarded on April 10 to a Portuguese firm, which bought from Egypt. The rice was priced at \$104.85 per ton, c.i.f. Lisbon, and will be delivered by June 8. Four thousand tons of milled rice, at about \$125.80 per ton, c.i.f. Lisbon or Leixoes, were purchased from Brazil on April 11.

These imports probably will take care of this year's smaller rice consumption until the 1961 crop comes to market. The somewhat decreased rice supply (Foreign Crops and Markets, April 10, 1961) is being met by the surplus potato crop.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS MOVE UPWARD

Canadian exports of wheat and flour from August 1960 through February 1961 were about 3.5 percent above the 171 million bushels shipped in the same period a year earlier.

The current year has been generally favorable for wheat production, and a large outturn of good-quality grain was harvested. As a result, ample supplies for export and domestic requirements are available, and an above-average carryover will be on hand at the end of the year.

New marketing opportunities have provided outlets for large quantities of wheat. Sales to Communist China, Czechoslovakia, and Russia were reported in Foreign Crops and Markets, February 13 and March 13, 1961. Another large sale recently made to Communist China brings the total for delivery to that country in the next 3 years to 200 million bushels. Some of the wheat will begin to move in June.

Wheat and flour exports from July 1960 through January 1961 totaled 171 million bushels--slightly above those of a year earlier. Larger sales of wheat to Italy (11.7 million bushels, compared with 2.1 million in 1959-60) and Japan (31.1 million, compared with 23.0 million) offset smaller shipments to other areas.

The United Kingdom, from July 1960 through January 1961, was the largest Canadian market for flour, taking slightly less than the 8.3 million bushels, grain equivalent, purchased in the same period of 1959-60. This loss was offset by slightly larger shipments to Japan, Lebanon, and other areas.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-January 1959-60 and July-January 1960-61

Country of destination	July-January 1959-60			July-January 1960-61		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:
Western Hemisphere:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United States	547:	838	1,385	1,369:	682	2,051
Central America	78:	1,080	1,158	18:	1,048	1,066
Federation of West Indies :	1:	2,646	2,647	2/ :	2,490	2,490
Chile	-- :	18	18	-- :	531	531
Ecuador	461:	--	461	1,254:	1	1,255
Peru	2,722:	5	2,727	1,816:	2	1,818
Venezuela	2,321:	3	2,324	1,981:	16	1,997
Others	813:	1,341	2,154	701:	1,655	2,356
Total	6,943:	5,931	12,874	7,139:	6,425	13,564
Europe:						
Austria	1,901:	--	1,901	802:	--	802
Belgium-Luxembourg	7,212:	58	7,270	5,922:	110	6,032
France	2,769:	--	2,769	4,382:	--	4,382
Germany, West	17,967:	--	17,967	17,900:	--	17,900
Italy	2,142:	--	2,142	11,658:	--	11,658
Netherlands	5,540:	3	5,543	4,749:	4	4,753
Norway	1,865:	--	1,865	2,229:	834	3,063
Poland	2,850:	--	2,850	352:	--	352
Switzerland	4,734:	--	4,734	4,348:	--	4,348
United Kingdom	47,805:	8,330	56,135	46,291:	7,900	54,191
Others	2,582:	73	2,655	1,002:	122	1,124
Total	97,367:	8,464	105,831	99,635:	8,970	108,605
Asia:						
India	5,940:	--	5,940	3,207:	--	3,207
Iraq	2,033:	--	2,033	-- :	--	--
Israel	517:	--	517	1,088:	69	1,157
Japan	23,038:	697	23,735	31,106:	886	31,992
Lebanon	387:	27	414	-- :	1,308	1,308
Pakistan	3,139:	--	3,139	1,718:	2/	1,718
Philippines	690:	2,694	3,384	243:	1,585	1,828
Others	611:	2,238	2,849	543:	1,450	1,993
Total	36,355:	5,656	42,011	37,905:	5,298	43,203
Africa:						
Algeria	1,506:	--	1,506	-- :	--	--
Union of South Africa	2,787:	--	2,787	1,065:	--	1,065
Others	114:	1,918	2,032	278:	2,028	2,306
Total	4,407:	1,918	6,325	1,343:	2,028	3,371
Oceania	-- :	11	11	242:	30	272
Unspecified 3/	2,841:	--	2,841	1,772:	--	1,772
World total	147,913:	21,980	169,893	148,036:	22,751	170,787

1/ In grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes seed wheat.

REFRIGERATED SHIPPING SERVICE INCREASED BETWEEN U.S. AND AUSTRALIA

Matson Lines of San Francisco is replacing 4 freighters now operating between Australia and the U.S. West Coast with 3 new larger and faster vessels, each containing refrigerated space for about 800 to 1,100 tons of cargo.

The new service began with the arrival of the Sierra during the week of April 17. The other vessels--the Sonoma and the Ventura--are expected to be in operation by late 1961 or early 1962.

When all of the new ships are in service, regular runs will be provided every 4 to 5 weeks between the 2 countries. The additional refrigerated space will supplement limited refrigerated space now supplied by 2 passenger liners.

THAILAND INCREASES PREMIUMS ON SOME GRADES OF RICE

Thailand increased export premiums (taxes) on certain lower grades of rice, effective April 18.

The premiums, with the old rates in parentheses, were: white rice, 35-percent broken, \$28.57 per metric ton (\$26.19); 45-percent broken, \$28.57 (\$23.81); and broken grades A-1 super, A-1 special, and A-1 ordinary, \$25.71 (\$23.81).

Increases were intended to (1) prevent overexport of low grades that would adversely affect export of higher grades and (2) conserve supplies of lower grades and broken for government-contract sales.

BURMESE RICE EXPORTS DROP

Burma's rice exports during the first 2 months of 1961 were sharply below shipments in the same period of 1960.

January-February exports totaled 153,000 metric tons, compared with 329,000 in the same period of 1961. Largest shipments were to Pakistan, Ceylon, the United Kingdom, Mauritius, and Communist China.

Exports during 1961 are expected to be about 1.8 million tons. Almost all will be government to government; by mid-April, 1.6 million tons were committed. Prices are expected to average about \$90 to \$100 per ton.

Shipments in 1960, at 1,840,000 tons, nearly reached the postwar record of 1956. Principal destinations were Indonesia, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, and Malaya. Exports to Hong Kong fell off sharply. For the first time in several years, rice was exported to Communist China, and the quantity shipped to other Soviet bloc countries increased.

RICE: Burma, exports by country of destination, annual 1956-60

Country of destination	1956	1957	1958	1959 <u>1/</u>	1960 <u>1/</u>
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Arabian Peninsula	67,813	45,420	23,537	55,819	28,296
Ceylon	246,685	298,346	189,884	221,666	252,163
Communist China ...	0	0	0	0	14,835
Hong Kong	36,428	1,483	5,168	25,839	199
India	287,976	487,261	390,364	301,849	337,983
Indonesia	297,903	208,108	233,560	401,943	498,753
Israel	9,114	8,070	5,237	6,112	13,991
Japan	266,684	106,106	50,761	26,709	46,788
Malaya	178,779	110,252	133,871	194,628	120,611
Pakistan	124,044	148,223	139,796	201,767	198,623
Ryukyu Islands	30,443	30,889	20,314	32,292	31,585
Soviet Union	119,160	101,608	0	30,679	45,750
Yugoslavia	25,364	21,070	30,159	29,581	24,633
Other Soviet Bloc :	88,982	79,708	68,834	12,848	44,590
Belgium-Luxembourg :	6,819	1,758	667	23,195	22,574
Germany, West	6,911	6,531	3,451	13,216	14,328
Netherlands	6,163	0	0	23,236	7,251
United Kingdom	17,398	11,931	1,927	5,442	54,864
Other Europe	1,773	2,142	3,048	0	0
Mauritius	32,836	51,836	51,528	55,607	44,544
Other Africa	11,294	14,443	20,642	32,118	26,198
British West Indies:	0	12,121	4,034	0	0
Other countries	1,954	5,969	2/33,433	5,056	12,396
Total	1,864,523	1,753,275	1,410,215	1,699,602	1,840,955

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes 29,614 tons to the Philippine Republic.

Compiled from official statistics and trade reports.

MEXICAN WINTER VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS

Between March 16 and March 31, Mexican winter vegetables and fruit crossed the border at Nogales, Arizona, in the following quantities (in thousands of pounds, with last year's shipments in parentheses): cantaloupes, 40 (0); cucumbers, 331 (573); green corn, 4 (107); egg-plant, 350 (180); peas, 237 (270); green peppers, 1,034 (1,794); squash, 54 (52); snap beans, 1,003 (411); tomatoes, 29,647 (38,742); watermelons, 1,233 (533); and strawberries, 3 (.2).

IMPORT LICENSING SCHEDULE
REVISED BY NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand has suspended its "R" (Replacement) scheme of licensing imports, effective April 13.

This category, introduced for the first time in 1960, was slightly modified in late 1960 to permit larger imports in 1961.

With the serious decline in foreign exchange reserves and lower overseas earnings in late 1960 and early 1961, New Zealand has again resorted to a more restrictive import policy as evidenced by this suspension. Items originally designated as "R" for 1961 are now divided into 2 schedules: (1) those for which no further licenses will be issued during the remainder of 1961 and (2) those for which licenses will be issued only on an urgent basis.

The principal agricultural products affected by the new licensing action are as follows. Schedule I--Items for which no licenses will be granted for the remainder of 1961: Almonds and all other nuts in bulk, such as walnuts, peanuts, shelled or unshelled; rice, dressed or undressed, sago or tapioca, in bulk; canned pineapples; molasses; and grain and pulses, unground (other than corn, wheat, barley, oats, peas, and soybeans), Schedule II--Items that will be considered for licensing on an individual basis: rosin; turpentine; sausage skins and casings; essential oils (excluding hop oil); lecithin; dried fruits (other than apples); and fruit juices, unsweetened, in bulk (other than pineapple, orange, tomato, lemon, and grapefruit).

LIBERIA IMPORTS
MORE RICE

Liberia's rice imports in 1960 increased 31 percent.

Imports in the last 2 months of 1960, at 2,756 metric tons, brought the total for the year to 23,667 tons. In 1959, imports were 18,076.

In the first quarter of 1961, rice imports were slightly over 3,700 tons. About 68 percent was supplied by the United States and the remainder by Europe.

The government continues to emphasize the "Grow Rice Program" and the building of modern rice mills is being considered at various locations in producing areas.

EL SALVADOR BUYS U.S. LIVESTOCK

Two officials of El Salvador recently visited livestock farms in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio and purchased 5 Holstein bulls, 24 Brown Swiss bull calves, and 2 heifers for shipment to El Salvador.

RAIN IMPROVES AUSTRALIA'S CROP AND PASTURE OUTLOOK

Heavy to moderate rains over wide areas of Australia during the latter half of April have resulted in improved pasture and crop planting conditions.

Rains of 3 to 4 inches in the Alice Springs area of the Northern Territory and in the interior of South Australia have resulted in much more favorable pastures. Most of this region had been subject to drought for 3 to 4 years. Rains were reported in the eastern New South Wales and southwestern Queensland grazing areas. Later rains also benefited most of the grain-growing areas of eastern Australia, and planting prospects for fall wheat and barley are excellent.

SOUTH AFRICA REDUCES CORN PRODUCER PRICE

Farmers in the Union of South Africa will receive less money for their 1961-crop corn.

The price will be 6 pence per 200-pound bag (about 2 U.S. cents per bushel) below the 1960 level.

Growers must sell all of their commercially available supplies to the government Mealie (Corn) Industry Control Board, and the Board's 1961 base producer price for both white and yellow corn is 31 shillings 9 pence per 200-pound bag (\$1.24 per bushel) free on rails, producer's station. Corn is harvested during April and May in the Union.

One shilling will be deducted from the price of white corn for deposit in the corn stabilization fund. The producers' 1961 net price for white corn therefore is 30 s. 9d. per bag (\$1.20 per bushel), compared with 31 s. 3d. (\$1.22 per bushel) for 1960. No such deduction was made from the base price for white corn in 1960.

The 1961 base price for yellow corn is subject to a deduction of 1 s. 9d. per bag (about 7 U.S. cents per bushel) for the stabilization fund. This leaves a net producer price of 30 s. 0d. per bag (\$1.17 per bushel). The corresponding 1960 figure (after a deduction) was 30 s. 6d. (\$1.19 per bushel).

The Mealie Industry Control Board imports corn when necessary, but exporting is done by private traders. The Union of South Africa usually is on an export basis for corn. The Board sells corn to mills and others for domestic consumption, and to traders for export, at fixed prices. Corn to be exported is offered to traders on tender, free alongside ship or coastal elevator. The stabilization fund is drawn upon to reimburse traders who export corn at a loss.

Through 1958-59, the government and domestic corn processors and consumers also contributed to the stabilization fund. Owing to an

improvement in the position of the fund, only the corn producers have been required to contribute to the fund since 1958-59.

The producer price of corn for each year is based upon estimated total domestic production, consumption, cost of production, surplus available for export, possible financial losses in exportation, and other similar factors. The great bulk of South Africa's corn output is white corn. The estimated total 1961 crop is a record 164.3 million bushels. Production has been steadily increasing since the 1957-58 crop of 131.6 million bushels, which followed the previous record of 151.1 million.

BELGIUM TO AID HOPS GROWERS

Belgian hops growers will receive a government subsidy of 20,000 francs per hectare (about \$161.00 per acre) during the current growing season.

The subsidy each grower will receive will be based on the area he had in hops as recorded by the agricultural census on May 15, 1960. The grant will offset losses growers have been sustaining because of generally low domestic producer prices. These have been the result of (1) the relatively large stocks of 1960-crop hops the growers have had on hand and (2) the low quality of the 1960 domestic crop owing to unfavorable weather.

The producer price of Belgian hops last winter was as low as 1,300 francs per centner (23.5 U.S. cents per pound), but the domestic cost of production has been estimated to average 3,000 Belgian francs per centner (about 54.2 U.S. cents per pound).

The government was considering a license tax last November on imports of hops from all exporting countries. This idea was abandoned owing to objections by certain exporting countries and the domestic hops trade. The government, however, may levy on imports of hops from France a special tax equal to the French hops export subsidy. This is 75 new francs per centner (14 U.S. cents per pound).

MALI'S PEANUT CROP UP SHARPLY

The 1960-61 commercial peanut crop in the Republic of Mali (formerly Soudan) is expected to total 57,320 short tons, shelled basis, compared with only 32,715 in 1959-60 and 52,855 in 1958-59.

The purchasing season opened January 15 and likely will continue through May or early June, but the bulk of the commercial crop is believed to have been purchased. Improved rainfall conditions, both as to quantity and distribution, are the primary factors contributing to this year's increased production.

PEANUTS, SHELLLED: Mali, commercial supply and
distribution, 1959-60 and 1960-61

Item	1959-60	Estimate 1960-61
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Supply:		
Opening stocks.....	nil	nil
Purchases.....	32,715	57,320
Total.....	32,715	57,320
Distribution:		
Crushings.....	1,375	1,100
Exports.....	31,340	56,220
Ending stocks.....	nil	nil
Total.....	32,715	57,320

Final purchase and export of the Mali commercial crop is managed by the Mali State Trading Company (SOMIEX), a government agency recently organized for this and other purposes.

The price paid to farmers during the 1960-61 season, applicable throughout all producing areas, is 14 CFA francs per kilo of unshelled peanuts (2.59 U.S. cents per pound). The total cost of shelled peanuts ready for export from Mali is approximately 23.50 CFA francs per kilo (4.35 cents per pound). The guaranteed price currently paid by France is 52.51 CFA francs (9.72 cents) shelled, c.i.f., Marseilles.

The new Mali government appears to favor increased production and export of peanuts and production of peanut oil for export to provide an increasing source of foreign exchange. During recent trade discussions with various countries (the United Arab Republic, Guinea, Communist China, the U.S.S.R., and Czechoslovakia), Mali officials expressed the hope that larger quantities of peanuts would be available for export in the immediate years ahead.

Increased production probably could be accomplished through the use of improved seed, application of fertilizer, and an extension of the planted area. Government support and assistance, however, will be necessary if substantial increase is to be realized. So far, no concrete action has been taken by the government to implement a program for increased production.

At present there is one peanut crushing mill at Koulikoro with a capacity, when originally installed some years ago, for crushing 12,125 tons of unshelled peanuts (about 8,000 tons, shelled) annually. However, obsolescence and disrepair of machinery, plus lack of skilled labor,

currently limits crushings to about 1,100 tons of shelled peanuts annually. All oil produced in the last 2 seasons was used domestically.

In past years, peanuts sold for export from Mali moved by rail over the Soudan-Senegal railroad to the port of Dakar, Senegal. Since the break in political relations in the latter part of 1960 between Senegal and Mali (which then together comprised Mali), the railroad has been closed at the border. This has seriously complicated the problem of transporting peanuts from landlocked Mali to the seacoast of West Africa.

Quantities of oilseeds and related products registered for export in Mali in 1960 were as follows in short tons: peanuts (shelled), 31,350; peanuts (unshelled), 4; shea nuts, 419; shea butter, 501; and cottonseed, 2.

U.S. IMPORTS LESS COTTON

U.S. imports of cotton for consumption during the first 8 months (August-March) of the 1960-61 season, based on reports of the Bureau of the Census, totaled 118,000 bales (500 pounds gross).

This quantity is 14 percent less than the 138,000 bales imported in the corresponding period of the previous season. Quantities imported from principal sources in August-March 1960-61, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: Egypt 68,000 bales (67,000); Mexico 31,000 (38,000); and Peru 15,000 (15,000).

Imports in March were 2,929 bales, compared with 164 in February 1961 and 4,427 in March 1960.

The above figures do not include imports of cotton in the form of picker lap, which is not subject to quota. Imports in the form of picker lap from Canada and Mexico, which amounted to the cotton equivalent of about 43,300 bales in 1960, have decreased greatly in 1961 because of administrative actions, aggregating 1,603 bales cotton equivalent during January-March 1961.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS WELL MAINTAINED IN MARCH

U.S. exports of cotton (all types) in March were 842,000 running bales, compared with 845,000 in February 1961 and 767,000 in March 1960.

Exports during the first two-thirds (August-March) of the 1960-61 season totaled 5,114,000 running bales--6 percent more than the 4,813,000 shipped in the same months of the previous season.

Comparable figures in 500-pound gross weight bales, and destinations of the August-March 1960-61 exports will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets when available.

U. S. AND COMPETING CANNED FRUIT
AND JUICE PRICES IN LONDON COMPARED

Most canned fruit price quotations in London were reported higher in April than January, while canned juice quotations were lower. Prices of canned apricots, peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail were quoted higher, while canned pineapple and grapefruit sections were lower. Australian and South African prices, which were about the same in January 1961, were higher in April for most items, with Australian prices above those of South Africa. U. S. canned peach and pear prices in April were below those of January.

Type and quality	Units	London price ^{1/}		Origin
		Jan. 1961	April 1961	
	Per doz.			
CANNED FRUIT	cans		U. S. dol.	
Apricots:				
Halves, choice.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/	3.90	United States
Halves, choice.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.32	3.60	South Africa
Halves, choice.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.32	3.68	Australia
Halves, choice.....	No. 303	2/	2.46	United States
Halves, choice.....	No. 1	2.03	2.17	South Africa
Halves, in water.....	5 kilo 3/	2/	12.88	Spain
Peaches, clingstone:				
Halves, choice.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.64	3.46	United States
Halves, choice.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.54	3.60	South Africa
Halves, choice.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.54	3.68	Australia
Halves, choice.....	No. 1	2.14	2.20	South Africa
Halves, choice.....	No. 1	2.14	2.30	Australia
Halves, standard.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.32	3.40	South Africa
Halves, standard.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.32	3.46	Australia
Halves, standard.....	No. 1	2.06	2.10	South Africa
Halves, standard.....	No. 1	2.03	2.17	Australia
Halves, in water.....	5 kilo 3/	2/	13.44	Spain
Pears:				
Choice.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.83	4.38	United States
Choice.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.82	3.84	South Africa
Choice.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.82	3.88	Australia
Choice.....	No. 1	2.94	2.85	United States
Choice.....	No. 1	2.38	2.45	Australia
Standard.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.60	3.68	Australia
Standard.....	No. 1	2.28	2.34	Australia
In sirup.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2/	2.06	Italy
Pineapple:				
Slices, fancy.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.20	4.22	United States
Slices, fancy.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/	3.26	Taiwan
Slices, fancy.....	No. 2	3.60	3.64	United States
Slices, No. 1.....	20 oz.	2.06	2.03	South Africa
Slices, choice.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.57	3.54	United States
Slices, choice.....	30 oz.	2/	3.18	Taiwan
Slices, choice.....	No. 2	2/	2.57	United States
Slices, choice.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1.89	1.89	Australia
Slices, spiral.....	20 oz.	2/	1.86	Malaya
Slices, spiral.....	16 oz.	2/	1.61	Malaya

(Continued on following page)

Type and quality	Units	London price <u>1/</u>		Origin
		Jan. 1961	April 1961	
	Per doz.			
	cans	U. S. dol.		
Grapefruit:				
Sections, fancy.....	No. 303	2.20	2.05	United States
Sections, choice.....	No. 303	2.10	2.02	United States
Sections, No. 2.....	20 oz.	2.76	2.56	Israel
Sections <u>4/</u>	20 oz.	<u>2/</u>	2.48	Br. W. Indies
Fruit cocktail:				
Choice <u>5/</u>	No. 303	2.52	2.59	United States
Choice <u>6/</u>	No. 303	2.78	2.95	United States
Choice <u>5/</u>	8 oz.	1.44	1.43	United States
Choice <u>6/</u>	8 oz.	1.58	1.69	United States
CANNED JUICE				
Single strength:				
Orange juice.....	19 oz.	1.82	<u>7/</u> 1.49	Israel
Orange juice.....	20 oz.	<u>2/</u>	<u>7/</u> 1.78	South Africa
Grapefruit juice.....	19 oz.	1.61	<u>7/</u> 1.54	Israel

1/ Landed duty-paid unless otherwise specified. 2/ Not quoted. 3/ Per case of 10 cans. 4/ Quality not specified. 5/ Duty at 5s 6d per 112 pounds. 6/ Duty at 15-percent ad valorem. 7/ C.i.f.

CANADA SELLS COMMUNIST CHINA LARGE GRAIN SUPPLIES

The Canadian Wheat Board has sold 216.9 million bushels of wheat and 58.7 million bushels of barley to the China Resources Company of Communist China since last January. The wheat includes the wheat equivalent of a quantity of flour.

An initial short-term sale of 28 million bushels of wheat and 12 million of barley was soon followed by another short-term sale of 2.2 million bushels of wheat. All of the grain was scheduled for delivery between March and August.

The balance of 186.7 million bushels of wheat and 46.7 million bushels of barley is covered by a long-term contract valid from June 1, 1961, to December 31, 1963. Between June 1 and November 30, 1961, 28 million bushels of wheat, 17 million bushels of barley, and flour equivalent to 1.5 million bushels of wheat will be shipped against this contract.

The quantities and delivery dates of additional shipments against the long-term contract are to be negotiated later. The terms of payments for all shipments under this contract are 25 percent cash and the balance in 270 days. Canada is guaranteeing the credit to a maximum of \$50 million.

ARGENTINE MEAL EXPORTS TO CONTINUE UP IN 1961

Meal exports from Argentina increased 12 percent from 1959 to 1960 but still were well below the record 1958 level and not much higher than the 1950-54 average. About all of Argentina's oilseed meal production is exported since the Pampa grazing region provides low-cost feed inputs for cattle. Argentina's relatively small hog and poultry industry uses little oilseed meal.

Linseed meal exports were up in 1960, but were small in comparison to the large flaxseed supply available for crushing. Large flaxseed stocks were carried into 1961, and crushings will probably be higher in 1961 than in 1960 and hence more linseed meal exports. Flaxseed exports were resumed in 1960 for the first time since 1954, which added to the 1960 linseed meal (as seed) exports. Linseed meal exports as seed will be higher in 1961 than in 1960.

Sunflower seed meal exports were down for the third year in a row despite a large crop in 1960. Sunflowerseed is harvested from March to May so that meal exports during the calendar year must in large part come from the previous year's crop. The small crop of 1959 resulted in small crushings of sunflowerseed during the first half of 1960. However, the large 1960 sunflowerseed crop will result in larger meal exports during the first half of 1961.

Peanut meal exports were up in 1960 over 1959, and will probably remain at about the same level in 1961. Cottonseed meal exports were about unchanged in 1960 from the previous years but should increase in 1961 because of a larger crop.

Total meal exports from Argentina in 1961 will probably be somewhat higher than in 1960 because of larger exports of sunflowerseed meal.

ARGENTINA: Exports of oilcake and meal, 1950-54 average, annual 1956-60

Item	: 1950-54: : average:	1956	: 1957	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: metric	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric
	: tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Cottonseed.....	73.6	65.0	60.5	94.2	61.6	63.7
Linseed.....	298.5	492.9	231.4	500.2	332.7	380.4
Peanut.....	40.7	53.5	77.3	173.8	53.2	85.5
Rapeseed.....	5.0	.8	.3	5.7	2.1	2.8
Sunflower.....	239.6	179.6	275.7	251.6	216.4	200.4
Total 1/.....	657.4	791.0	645.3	1,025.5	656.0	732.8
Linseed (as seed)..<	47.6	---	---	---	---	36.8
Grand total...	705.0	791.0	645.3	1,025.5	656.0	769.6

1/ From unrounded numbers.

THAI RICE EXPORT PRICES RISE

Thai rice export prices were at a peak level for the season on May 8.

The f.o.b. export price of first-grade, 100-percent rice at Bangkok was \$6.79 per cwt., compared with the previous recorded high of \$6.73 on March 13. The price of the comparable grade in mid-January--when the new crop was first fully on the market--was \$6.05 per cwt.

RICE: Thai export prices, f.o.b. Bangkok, 1/ May 8
with comparisons

Grade	1961		
	May 8	May 1	January 16
	Dollars per cwt.	Dollars per cwt.	Dollars per cwt.
White rice, 100-percent, first-grade....:	6.79	6.72	6.05
White rice, 100-percent, second-grade....:	6.66	6.53	5.92
White rice, 5-percent broken.....:	6.15	6.15	5.66
White rice, 10-percent broken.....:	5.96	5.96	5.44
White broken, A-1 super.....:	4.31	4.28	3.95
Cargo, 100-percent, first-grade.....:	5.61	5.58	5.09

1/ Milled rice. Includes export premium, export tax, and cost of bags. Packed in bags of 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) net.

PERUVIAN FISH MEAL EXPORTS INCREASE SHARPLY

Peru's exports of fish meal, according to official sources, totaled 559,000 short tons in 1960--up more than 80 percent from the previous year and 28 times the 1953-56 average. Larger exports are expected in 1961.

FISH MEAL: Peru, exports, annual 1956-60 and forecast 1961

Item	1953-56	1957	1958	1959	1960	Forecast 1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Fish meal.....:	20	68	117	306	559	660

Compiled from official sources except for 1961.

The Peruvian fishing industry grew rapidly during World War II to supplement the world's food supply with canned fish. As a result of postwar competition from the Japanese fishing industry, Peru diverted most of the fish catch to fish meal. In 1956, Peru prohibited further expansion of the fish meal industry, fearing the rapid exploitation of fish--mostly anchoveta--would endanger the guano birds' source of food. Guano, the droppings of these birds, is the chief source of fertilizer for the Peruvian farmer. By 1959 the fish and guano bird populations had increased, and further expansion of the fish meal industry was permitted.

Fish meal production and exports continue to increase although not without accompanying problems. Peru set a 1961 export limit of 660,000 tons as the result of threatened restrictions against its meal in foreign markets, particularly Western European countries.

The f.o.b. export price of fish meal, with a minimum content of 65-percent protein, averaged \$71.29 a ton in 1960--down nearly one-third from the average price of \$104.32 in the previous year. Nevertheless, the dollar value of Peruvian fish meal exports, in the first 9 months of 1960 was exceeded only by the values of copper and cotton.

COLOMBIA INCREASES OUTPUT OF EDIBLE FATS AND OILS

Colombia's production of edible fats and oils is expected to continue upward in 1961, with all of the major oilseed crops--cottonseed, sesame, soybeans--up from the previous year. Lard output also is expected to increase.

A record production of edible fats and oils in 1960 was largely attributed to a sharp increase in cottonseed--nearly double the output of 1959. Production of others oleaginous crops was nearly the same in 1959 and 1960.

The total supply of edible fats and oils will be slightly less in 1961. Imports are expected to drop sharply from 1960 with the absence of vegetable oil imports from the United States under the Public Law 480 program. Beginning stocks of edible fats and oils--3 times as large as those of the previous year--will partially offset the decline in imports.

Through the years, Colombia normally imported about half of its edible fats and oils, mostly in the form of copra. To increase domestic oilseed production, copra imports by law have been reduced although domestic copra production has declined as the result of "porroca" disease. A support price for cotton has greatly increased the output of cottonseed, and in 1960 a production program for African oil palm and peanuts was started. The planting of oil palm is expected to total 18,000 acres this year and 36,000 by 1963, although the first oil crop will not be realized for several years.

(Continued on following page)

EDIBLE FATS AND OILS: Colombia's supply and distribution,
annual 1959-61

Item	1959	1960	1961 ^{1/}
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Supply:			
Opening stocks, January 1:	8.2	8.7	26.0
Production.....:	43.2	48.1	52.8
Imports.....:	38.7	47.6	20.2
Total.....:	90.1	104.4	99.0
Distribution:			
Domestic consumption.....:	81.4	78.4	82.0
Ending stocks, December 31:	8.7	26.0	17.0
Total.....:	90.1	104.4	99.0
^{1/} Preliminary			

Compiled from official and other sources.

ISRAEL'S SUPPLY OF OIL-BEARING
MATERIALS UP SLIGHTLY

Israel's supply of vegetable oil materials may total 227,000 short tons in 1960-61 -- a slight increase from the previous year.

Domestic production of oil-bearing crops--cottonseed, olives, and peanuts--will account for most of the increase. Larger production of cottonseed and peanuts more than offset the small olive crop, which was down 50 percent from 1959-60.

Domestic production of oil-bearing materials in 1961-62 is expected to be up sharply, chiefly due to a large olive crop.

Imports of vegetable oil materials, usually accounting for 85 percent of Israel's annual supply, are not expected to change materially in 1960-61. Soybean imports from the United States--exceeding 6 million bushels in 1959-60--account for most of the oil materials imported.

Israel discontinued the rationing of fats and oils early in 1959. Consequently, an increase in the use of vegetable oils was experienced as per capita consumption rose from 31 pounds in 1959 to 37 in 1960. A further increase is expected in 1961.

OIL-BEARING MATERIALS: Israel, production and imports, marketing years 1959-60, 1960-61, and forecast 1961-62 1/

Item	1959-60	1960-61 <u>2/</u>	Forecast 1961-62
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Production:			
Cottonseed.....	13,395	19,290	22,045
Olives.....	8,820	4,410	18,740
Peanuts, shelled.....	<u>3/</u> 10,970	13,230	14,330
Total.....	33,185	36,930	55,115
Imports:			
Copra.....	4,920	4,960	---
Peanuts, shelled.....	3,305	3,305	---
Soybeans.....	181,262	181,880	---
Total.....	189,487	190,145	---
Grand total.....	222,672	227,075	---

1/ Marketing year October 1 through September 30. 2/ Imports estimated.

3/ According to reports, these are not crushed for oil.

SECOND LARGEST PEANUT CROP EXPECTED IN NIGERIA

Nigeria's 1960-61 commercial peanut crop is expected to be the second largest on record.

Purchases by the Marketing Boards for crushing and export are estimated at 705,600 short tons of shelled nuts, compared with only 498,956 from the 1959-60 crop and record purchases of 800,560 from the 1957-58 crop.

Exports of peanuts during January-November 1960 totaled 323,070 tons--down sharply from the 556,900 exported in all of calendar 1959. Tonnage sent to the United Kingdom was 97,158 and to France 68,775. Exports of peanut oil through November were 46,952 tons, compared with 53,495 in all of 1959. Most of the oil went to the United Kingdom.

Producer prices for the 1960-61 crop were set at £ 46-4-6 per long ton (\$115.56 per short ton) in northern Nigeria. This figure was £ 1 (\$2.80) above the price for the previous year's crop. Export prices started low, and at one time it appeared that the Marketing Boards would lose some £ 3,000,000 (\$8.4 million) on the crop. However, the rise in prices since the beginning of 1961 indicates that they will make a substantial profit.

The Marketing Boards at one time allocated 220,000 tons to the Nigerian oil mills, but now the mills apparently will take only about 180,000 tons.

The outlook for peanut production continues to be good. For the 1961-62 crop, the government is subsidizing the price of fertilizer at 7 shillings (98 cents) for a 40-pound bag. The cost to the farmer is 5 shillings (70 cents) per bag. In addition, the government is seeking to instigate the further adoption of improved agronomic practices.

FOREIGN FREE WORLD USES MORE COTTON; IMPORTS LESS

Activity in the cotton industry in most principal foreign Free World importing countries was well maintained during the first half of this season, compared with corresponding periods a year earlier.

Use of cotton in the countries listed in the table on page 27 was up by 0.3 million bales (500 pounds gross), or 4 percent, from the corresponding period a year ago. Aggregate imports were about unchanged. Because imports did not equal consumption in most of the countries, stocks (excluding the producing countries of India, Italy, and Spain) declined 0.3 million bales from beginning stocks on August 1, 1960.

Preliminary statistics for the first 5 to 7 months of the current season show higher consumption, compared with the same period of the previous season, in 15 of the 18 countries listed. Japan showed the largest increase. Finland and Sweden used only slightly less cotton in the period under review, while consumption was off 6 percent in the United Kingdom.

Indications are that consumption during the full 1960-61 season will be slightly higher than in 1959-60. Domestic and export demand is strong for cotton textiles, and stocks of these goods are not excessive.

Imports were down substantially in the United Kingdom, France, and West Germany during the first half of 1960-61, compared with comparable 1959-60 periods. Offsetting these reductions, however, were larger shipments to other countries, including India, Italy, and Portugal.

Total imports this season into the foreign Free World likely will fall off somewhat from a year earlier. Beginning stocks in most countries were relatively large and were not maintained in the first half of this season. Intake may decline in the last months of this season, particularly from the United States as delivery is delayed until after August 1 in order to take advantage of the increased payment-in-kind export rate. The delay may result in larger-than-average imports during the initial months of the 1961-62 season.

COTTON: Consumption, imports, and current stocks in principal foreign Free World importing countries, for specified periods of 1959-60 and 1960-61 ^{1/}

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Country	Consumption		Imports		Stocks		Change in		
	Reporting period	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	Aug. 1, 1960	Current (computed)	Aug. 1, 1960	stocks since Aug. 1, 1960
		1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
Australia.....:Aug-Dec		38	42	34	36	25	19	19	-6
Austria.....:Aug-Dec		48	51	48	47	34	30	30	-4
Belgium.....:Aug-Dec		174	183	184	187	150	154	154	+4
Canada.....:Aug-Dec		143	146	122	100	100	54	54	-46
Denmark.....:Aug-Feb		25	28	31	26	10	8	8	-2
Finland.....:Aug-Mar		59	57	66	61	49	53	53	+4
France.....:Aug-Feb		789	816	906	801	390	375	375	-15
Germany, West...:Aug-Jan		737	769	836	735	535	501	501	-34
Hong Kong.....:Aug-Jan		149	171	167	147	90	66	66	-24
India.....:Aug-Mar		2,975	3,014	296	599	1,270	2/ 3,125	3/	3/
Italy.....:Aug-Dec		389	413	262	354	400	4/ 391	3/	3/
Japan.....:Aug-Jan		1,404	1,578	1,405	1,351	1,025	798	-227	-227
Netherlands....:Aug-Feb		209	227	236	233	115	121	121	+6
Portugal.....:Aug-Dec		93	118	106	143	47	72	72	+25
Spain.....:Aug-Nov		139	142	1	29	140	5/ 302	3/	3/
Sweden.....:Aug-Jan		71	70	50	48	74	52	52	-22
Switzerland....:Aug-Feb		100	105	141	135	121	151	151	+30
United Kingdom.:Aug-Feb		775	731	841	696	467	432	432	-35
Total.....:		8,317	8,661	5,732	5,728	5,042	6,704	6,704	
Total excluding India, Italy & Spain		4,814	5,092	5,173	4,746	3,232	2,886	2,886	-346

^{1/} Preliminary and partly estimated. ^{2/} Includes crop of 4,400,000 bales minus exports of 130,000 bales.

^{3/} Not calculated because of domestic crop. ^{4/} Includes crop of 50,000 bales. ^{5/} Includes crop of 275,000 bales.

PHILIPPINE UNRECORDED COPRA EXPORTS TO U.S. INCREASE SHARPLY

Philippine copra exports to the United States from October 1960 through March 1961 totaled 145,000 to 150,000 long tons--about the same as in the corresponding period of 1959-60.

Almost 2 of every 5 tons of exports to the United States this year were unrecorded at the port of loading.

Philippine exports of coconut oil to the United States in October-March 1960-61 totaled 33,600 long tons, compared with 24,300 for the comparable 6 months last year. About 4,500 tons in 1960-61 were unrecorded at the port of loading. Last year's shipping of coconut oil to the United States was apparently free of such underdeclaration of tonnage.

The bulk of unrecorded tonnage to the United States was loaded at Philippine ports in the larger producing areas, notably those of Luzon, Mindanao, Cebu, and Negros. Few overshipments were made from the smaller-producing islands or from the less important ports of Luzon and Mindanao. As a percent of total exports, overshipments were heaviest from ports of Luzon.

COPRA: Philippine exports to the United States, October-March,
1959-60 and 1960-61

Month	1959-60	1960-61		
	Recorded	Recorded	Unrecorded	Total
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
October.....	28,628	23,915	5,412	29,327
November.....	17,665	25,950	9,324	35,274
December.....	17,615	16,850	19,643	36,493
January.....	24,985	6,500	6,142	12,642
February <u>1</u> /.....	26,350	6,450	12,428	18,878
March <u>1</u> /.....	23,000	10,000	2/ 4,000	2/ 14,000
Total 2/.....	3/138,243	89,665	2/ 56,949	2/146,614

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Incomplete. 3/ U.S. Census import data indicate that this total should be 5,000 to 10,000 tons higher because of unrecorded shipments, or shipments originally scheduled for Europe but diverted to the United States.

WEST GERMANS SHARPLY INCREASE USE OF FROZEN FOOD

West German frozen food consumption increased from 30,000 metric tons in 1959 to 52,000 in 1960.

The German Frozen Food Institute adopted a vigorous program, at its annual meeting in April, for implementation of long-term growth in the processing and distributing of frozen foods. This program includes directives and research in the handling of frozen foods at all levels of distribution, storage, quality control, grade standards, advertising, and public relations. The committee on quality control will receive financial support from the Federal Food and Agriculture Ministry.

At the end of 1960, 40,000 food retailers were equipped with freezer cabinets, and the institute estimates that 100,000 stores will have this equipment by 1963. Many stores that originally installed a small cabinet are now adding a second and third.

The distribution of frozen foods is now far in excess of the capacity of the West German processors, so there should be an expanding market for a variety of imported frozen foods. The consumption of all frozen foods was expanded from 4,000 tons in 1955 to 52,000 in 1960. Frozen poultry accounted for almost one-half of the 1960 volume. Fruits and vegetables were next, with almost one-fourth of the total. Vegetables on a crop year (May 31-April 30) basis increased from 3,000 tons in 1955-56 to 9,700 from May 1 through December 31, 1960.

Frozen food consumption by commodities for calendar years 1959 and 1960 are as follows:

WEST GERMANY: Frozen food consumption by commodities, 1959 and 1960

Commodity	Metric tons	
	1959	1960
Poultry.....	12,000	25,000
Other meat.....	---	3,100
Fish.....	3,000	5,100
Fruits and vegetables.....	9,000	14,000
Potato products.....	4,000	1,000
Ice cream.....	2,500	2,800
Other products.....	---	1,000
Total.....	30,500	52,000

Despite rapid expansion, the per capita consumption of frozen foods in West Germany was about 1 pound per person. The highest consumption in northern Europe is in the United Kingdom and Sweden, where about 7 pounds per person were consumed.

NEW FLOUR MILL TO BE BUILT IN MOZAMBIQUE

The Portuguese Province of Mozambique will have a second flour mill in operation in about 3 years.

Construction of the mill, which will be exclusively financed and operated by Mozambique businessmen, will start in the near future. It will be built in the District of Lourenco Marques, located in the extreme southern tip of the province.

The owners of an existing mill, the Companhia Industrial da Matola, are contemplating a substantial expansion within the next 2 years. Although the capacity of neither mill has been reported, the new mill and the enlarged one probably will be able to satisfy all of the province's wheat flour requirements.

Domestic wheat will be used to the extent feasible, but the province's enlarged flour-milling capacity will undoubtedly increase its requirements for foreign wheat. Mozambique's wheat-producing capacity is relatively limited.

U.S. SOYBEAN AND OIL EXPORTS UP SHARPLY; COTTONSEED OIL AND OILCAKES DOWN

U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil from October 1960 through March 1961 increased sharply from the comparable period a year earlier. Exports of cottonseed oil and all oilcakes and meals, however, dropped sharply.

Soybean exports, at 84.9 million bushels, were 12 percent larger than in the first 6 months of last year, reflecting (1) the continuing strong demand from European buyers, and (2) reduced supplies of Chinese beans.

U.S. exports of edible (cottonseed and soybean) oils, at 553.3 million pounds, were almost 10 percent less than during the first half of last year and one-third less than the record 814.2 million pounds shipped in October-March 1956-57. Over 55 percent of the total moved out under Title I of Public Law 480, and the bulk of the remainder was dollar sales.

While exports of cotton seed oil dropped 45 percent, exports of soybean oil were one-third larger than a year earlier. Heavy P.L. 480 sales to Spain, Greece, Poland, and Pakistan accounted primarily for the increase in soybean oil shipments.

Exports of oilseed cakes and meals in the first 6 months of 1960-61 were almost one-third less in volume than in 1959-60. Cottonseed cakes and meals were down 70 percent from last year, while soybean meal exports declined almost one-fifth.

SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS, AND OILSEED CAKES AND MEALS: U.S. exports
beginning October 1, 1958 and 1959; October-March
1959 and 1960

Item	Unit	1958-59	1959-60 1/	October-March	
				1959-60 1/	1960-61 1/
Soybeans.....	Million bushels	110.1	141.3	75.8	84.9
Oil equivalent.....	Million bushels	1,208.6	1,551.1	832.0	932.5
Meal equivalent.....	1,000 short tons	2,608.7	3,284.5	1,761.7	1,995.7
Edible oils:					
Soybean.....	Million pounds	930.4	952.8	265.3	362.0
Cottonseed.....	do.	404.2	503.3	339.0	191.3
Total.....	do.	1,334.6	1,456.1	604.3	553.3
Cakes and meals:					
Soybean.....	1,000 short tons	512.2	648.7	412.1	338.5
Cottonseed.....	do.	27.3	140.2	119.5	36.2
Linseed.....	do.	31.2	62.6	48.3	26.2
Total 2/.....		581.0	866.9	586.7	404.9

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals.

Bureau of the Census.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., Room 5922. Phone DUDley 8-2445.

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Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States: Statistical Report for December 1960. Foreign Agricultural Service. 23 pp.

Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States: Trade by Countries for Fiscal Year 1959-60. Foreign Agricultural Service. 64 pp.

Foreign Agricultural Trade Digest of the United States. Foreign Agricultural Service. 8 pp.